

## POPE PIUS, ILL, HURRIED TO BED

Pontiff Suffering From an  
Attack of Grip and  
Catarrh.

### HIS DOCTORS WORRIED

One Physician Passing Night  
at Vatican, Fearing  
Complications.

### HIS SISTERS VISIT HIM

Owing to Prelate's Great Age  
Serious Consequences  
May Result.

Rome, March 8.—Pope Pius X. was taken to bed tonight in a feverish condition suffering from an attack of grip and a bad case of catarrh. He insisted on saying mass in the private chapel to-day, although ill, and in granting an audience to Cardinal Merry del Val, who, alarmed at his appearance, summoned Prof. Marchisavi and Dr. Amici, the Pope's physicians, who diagnosed his illness as grip complicated by catarrh. Later the Pope was put to bed.

The Pope's condition is not alarming, but his doctors unwillingly admit that his illness is rather serious owing to his age (78) and weakness of the heart. The doctors insisted upon making an official communication to the public, which was issued this evening in the organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*.

All the audiences by the Pope have been cancelled, including that with Nathan Straus, his wife and sister; Col. John B. Weber and Mrs. E. Wise, which was fixed for to-morrow.

The statement published in the *Osservatore Romano* announced that the Pope had suffered a slight attack of catarrh as the result of grip and that all audiences had been suspended. An official announcement of a Pope's illness is unusual and is only resorted to when a long illness is feared. Hence, despite the optimistic wording of the statement, the Pontiff's illness is causing alarm.

When officials of the Vatican were questioned to-night they explained that the announcement was made owing to the fact that an audience by the Pope of 2,000 school children of the Roman parishes was fixed for to-morrow and therefore, since it was impossible to notify the parish heads that the audience had been postponed, a public announcement of the Pope's illness was necessary.

Prof. Marchisavi and Dr. Amici again visited the Pope this evening and in response to inquiries said that his illness is following the normal course and that complications are not likely owing to the Pope's power of resistance and his ability to take food.

Two sisters of the Pope visited him to-night, and although they were worried apparently they were not alarmed. They said it was not necessary for them to nurse their brother, who expressed to them his hopes of getting well in two days. The Pope's sisters explained his illness as due to his insistence to grant audiences during the last three days, when he was weak and already suffering from a cold.

Prof. Marchisavi refuses to give interviews to the newspaper men. He said statements from him are not necessary since the Pope's illness is an ordinary attack of influenza; but when he was asked confidentially for his opinion by members of the Pope's entourage the professor replied evasively. He declared that the illness in itself is not serious, but owing to the Pope's age predictions are not safe. He may die within a fortnight, and on the contrary may live another five years.

Dr. Amici fears that the Pope's illness is a prelude to an attack of gout. He is alarmed at the Pope's difficult respiration and for that reason will spend all of to-night at the Vatican, but he added that this plan is a mere precaution.

The Pope's temperature at 8 o'clock this evening was 39 deg. Centigrade (102.2 deg. Fahrenheit).

It was also learned at the Vatican to-day that Cardinal Respighi, the Pope's vicar-general, is seriously ill of diabetes. He has received the last sacraments and the Pope has sent his blessing to him. The Cardinal is 69 years old.

### EMPRESS EUGENIE IS ILL

Catches Cold and Her Great Age Causes Anxiety.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
Nice, March 8.—Empress Eugenie has caught a fresh cold and is confined to her house. Her illness is not of a serious nature, but her great age (87) and enfeebled condition have caused some anxiety.

### 1,000 MILES WITH BROKEN BACK

Patient Travels to Mayo Hospital Strapped in a Box.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—Completing a journey of 1,000 miles, lying bound in a box because of a broken back, Eugene Thayer of Assiniboia, Sask., arrived in St. Paul last night. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital and to-day concluded his strange journey to the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minn. Thayer had suffered a broken back just above the hips as the result of a fall.

### CRIPPEN'S LAWYER ARRESTED

Arthur Newton Under Heavy Bail on Charge of Fraud.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, March 8.—Arthur Newton, the London solicitor who defended Dr. Crippen, hanged for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, and Berkeley Bennett were brought up in the Bow street police court to-day and charged with conspiring to defraud Dr. Hans Thorsch out of \$115,000 by false pretences between November 29, 1911, and February 2, 1912. Count Andor Festetics, a young Hungarian nobleman, was also mentioned in the warrant, but he did not appear in court.

Dr. Thorsch, the victim of the conspiracy, is an Austrian. He is 29 years old and inherited a fortune from his father, who was a banker at Prague. He came to England, where he met the two defendants who appeared in court to-day and Count Festetics.

Following the meeting between the parties the defendants advised the young Austrian to make a series of investments, but, according to the prosecution, the money obtained for the purpose went into the defendants' pockets. The defendant Bennett posed first as James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald and then as a nephew of James Gordon Bennett.

The prosecuting counsel to-day outlined the case, which is of so serious a nature that the Magistrate fixed Solicitor Newton's bail at an amount of \$5,000, two of \$10,000 and Newton's own recognizances in \$25,000. The Magistrate refused bail for Bennett.

## BLIND SINGER SAVES 500 IN THEATRE FIRE

Audience Files Out While He  
Sings Ragtime From Cen-  
tre of Stage.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 8.—More than five hundred persons fled safely out of E. W. Lynch's Pleasant Street Theatre to-night while Edward L. Boyle, a blind singer, stood in the centre of the stage and sang ragtime until flames drove him and the pianist through the wings to a rear door and into the street.

His appearance was the signal for a general outburst of cheering. The evening performance had hardly been started when a blaze was found in partitions near where the electric wires enter the building. Harry W. Lynch, son of the proprietor, asked the audience to file out quietly. The orchestra struck up "Wait Until Your Lady Comes Home." Instantly the blind man took up the song.

The audience turned, stood contemplating the scene and then slowly filtered out into Pleasant street just as the fire engines clattered up. Even that did not cause a panic.

Boyle undoubtedly saved many lives, because people present said that had it not been for his singing there surely would have been a rush for the exits.

Once before Boyle performed in the role of a hero. It was also at a fire in a moving picture house.

### TO TRY WIRELESS FOR TRAINS.

Lackawanna May Use Radiograms Entirely If They Work Well.

Wireless train despatching is to be tried by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Some time this week wireless stations at Binghamton, N. Y., and Scranton, Pa., will be completed and a part of the messages on the road's heaviest traffic section will go by wireless.

If the experiment in sending messages over this sixty-seven mile section is successful some of the important trains on the line will be equipped with sending and receiving apparatus so that the trains will be in constant touch with the despatchers.

George A. Cullen, passenger traffic manager of the Lackawanna, said yesterday that the storm which crippled the regular telegraph despatching system about two weeks ago has emphasized the value of adapting wireless to railroad needs.

"It takes little reflection," said Mr. Cullen, "to show what a far reaching effect in the way of comfort and convenience this innovation may have. It would be a relief to the passengers to receive on board a moving train news reports and stock quotations."

It is as a safety device Mr. Cullen most favors a wireless system. Accidents, he pointed out, would be almost impossible between trains having constant communication with each other and with stations.

### BAR INVESTIGATES ANHUT.

Lawyer Accused in Thaw Bribe Will Be Looked Up in Detroit.

The New York Bar Association has written to the Detroit Bar Association for information concerning the legal career of John Nicholson Anhut, formerly a lawyer of Detroit and a State Senator of Michigan, who is now involved in the bribe scandal growing from the attempt to free Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan.

According to information from Detroit, Anhut left that city three years ago after the wrecking of the Anhut Motor Car Company, and the Sheriff there has several papers to be served on Anhut should he ever return to Detroit.

Einar Christy, counsel for the grievance committee of the New York Bar Association, is going to Detroit next week to look up Anhut's history there. Howard Townsend, chairman of the grievance committee of the New York Bar Association, said last night that Anhut's procedure in the Thaw case had been referred to the Bar Association by Gov. Sulzer. The by-laws of the association prevented him from discussing the steps his committee has taken in investigating Anhut's record.

AIKEN-ATGUSTA AND  
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RESORTS.  
March and April. Reached via SOUTHERN Railway. Special "Buckskin" service. Light Pullmans. Superior dining car service. N.Y. Office, 34 Fifth Ave.—Ad 5.

## NEW DOUBT IS CAST ON FRIEDMANN CURE

Private Reports From Berlin  
Come to Federal Medical  
Authorities.

### WILL TEST HIS SERUM

German Physician Asked Analy-  
sis Required Before Put-  
ting Remedy on Sale.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Government authorities have become sceptical of the efficacy of the Friedmann tuberculosis treatment as a cure as the result of confidential reports that have reached them from official representatives in Berlin and from a prominent Western surgeon who witnessed the clinics performed by Dr. Friedmann in New York last Thursday. This surgeon came to Washington to-day expressly to report to the authorities on the treatment as he saw it administered.

While the Berlin reports are understood to be before the Public Health Service authorities neither denials nor confirmation of their existence could be obtained to-night.

It was said that the Public Health Service holds it to be its duty to fully investigate the alleged cure on its merits, regardless of reports of its failure or success, and in the meantime will withhold reports which might prejudice the public mind and do Dr. Friedmann an injury in case the tests which are to be conducted in Washington prove successful.

The Public Health Service, accordingly, will occur in relation to Dr. Friedmann the position taken by the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium in the investigation of Dr. Frederick Cook's claims that he had discovered the north pole. That society rejected Dr. Cook's claims.

The Public Health Service has been literally swamped by applications of persons from all parts of the country to be first to obtain the Friedmann treatment, and inquiry have come from medical societies and private practitioners from all parts of the world seeking information on the results of this Government's investigation.

While the merits of the Friedmann cure may be a matter of opinion between medical scientists, the German doctor may continue to treat patients even in case the Public Health Service experiments should prove disappointing, but Dr. Friedmann's supposed cure is being put to an "acid" test by the Government to prove that the serum is neither harmful nor dangerous in order to obtain a permit to place it on sale in interstate commerce. The application for this permit was received by Surgeon-General Bliss.

In response to this request and conditions agreed to recently when Surgeon John F. Anderson conferred with the Berlin doctor in New York two surgeons of the Government service were sent to New York to-night. They are Surgeon Anderson and Passed Assistant Surgeon Arthur M. Stimson. They will have a conference with Dr. Friedmann at his hotel some time to-morrow. Dr. Friedmann was informed of the Government regulations concerning the manufacture and sale of toxin, antitoxin and virus between States and he agreed to meet them.

The regulations require a careful, scientific examination of the place and method of manufacturing the product, samples taken from the laboratory and samples obtained promiscuously from the market. A report of the officers making these examinations is submitted before the Sanitary Board, which is composed of five of the highest officers of the service.

The Government does not require that a "cure" shall actually cure, but it does require that laboratory conditions be satisfactory and that the serum shall not be dangerous or prove harmful. Dr. Anderson, according to an arrangement made with Dr. Friedmann, will return to Washington within a few days with cultures and the formula for their manufacture.

He will manufacture the cultures in the hygienic laboratory and make experiments for six to eight weeks on monkeys, guinea-pigs, rats, etc.

If the experiments prove successful human beings suffering from tuberculosis in various stages then will be treated. Dr. Anderson will first take a course of instruction under Dr. Friedmann so as to be able to administer and manufacture the serum himself.

Dr. Stimson is assigned to a thorough course of instruction under the Berlin doctor, remaining with him six to eight weeks to meet the conditions of the latter. Dr. Friedmann required the Government to make a careful study of it before attempting its use.

Dr. Stimson will closely study the effect of the treatment on the patients in New York. He will make the first reports on which the Government will consider the application for a permit for interstate commerce. Until such a permit is granted the "cure" cannot be sold outside the State in which it is made.

According to the story brought to Washington to-day by the Western physician who claims to have witnessed Dr. Friedmann's work on the three patients Thursday, the doctor's laboratory will not be acceptable to the Government authorities, it containing, he says, only a hot air sterilizer and an incubator.

### MAY STOP FRIEDMANN.

Medical Society Disapproves of Private Treatment of 17 Persons.

Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann carried out yesterday his announced policy of not remaining idle a day and treated seventeen persons with his tuberculosis culture in the private office of Dr. George Mannheimer at 41 West Fifty-first street.

His action was apparently out of the

Continued on Sixth Page.

### A JOB FOR F. D. ROOSEVELT.

Reported He Will Be Assistant Secretary of Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—State Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt of Dutchess county, New York, will be named Assistant Secretary of the Navy on Monday. His appointment has been approved by Secretary Daniels and President Wilson, and the nomination will be sent to the Senate next week.

Mr. Roosevelt will succeed Beekman Winthrop. Representative Stephen B. Ayres of New York has been mentioned for the place. The salary of the Assistant Secretary is \$5,000. Mr. Roosevelt is a Democrat. He is not a relative of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Word was received in New York last night that when Mr. Roosevelt at Poughkeepsie was asked about the report he replied: "I have been offered no appointment."

## WILSON KIN CAN'T GET A SINGLE JOB

President Scratches Cousin's  
Name, and His Brother  
Is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It was made clear by President Wilson to-day that none of the Wilson kinsfolk need expect consideration at the hands of the new Administration. A. M. Wilson of Portland, Ore., applied for a place on the Philippine Commission.

Secretary of War Garrison did not know that A. M. Wilson is a cousin of the new President and as the Portland man was strongly endorsed the Secretary presented the name at the White House.

President Wilson recognized the name at once and informed Mr. Garrison that under no circumstances could he appoint relatives to office.

James M. Baker of South Carolina to-day was nominated for secretary of the Senate by the Senate caucus, defeating Joseph R. Wilson, brother of the President, and five other candidates. Mr. Baker got twenty-five of the forty-six votes cast in the caucus.

Mr. Wilson got nine votes and the remainder were scattered among the other aspirants. One of the defeated candidates was John W. Keller of New York, placed in nomination by Senator O'Gorman.

Senators O'Gorman and Williams preferred written charges against Baker yesterday and to-day the candidate had opportunity to answer. The charges had to do with Baker's activity in the cotton market dealing through Daniel J. Stull, Baker made a satisfactory explanation and his election followed.

The new secretary of the Senate was born at Loudensville, S. C., and is a protégé of Senator Tillman, who brought him to Washington many years ago and installed him as assistant librarian of the Senate. He was educated at Wofford College, S. C., and studied law in New York.

### AUTO EXPLOSION KILLS DOCTOR.

He Tried to Thaw Frozen Water and Dies of Burns.

BOSTON, March 8.—Dr. Clarence R. Thomas died in the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital to-night of burns which he suffered from the gasoline tank in his automobile exploded this morning.

The water in the machine had frozen and he tried to thaw it with a gasoline torch. The flames communicated to the gasoline tank.

The explosion blew the machine to pieces and scattered fire in every direction. Dr. Thomas was bowled over, and by the time he gained his feet his clothing was in flames.

He ran to the yard of Police Lieutenant Perry, who with Clifford Gould attempted to extinguish the fire. Mrs. Thomas assisted. Before the flames were extinguished all three rescuers were more or less burned.

When the fire department arrived the automobile and garage had vanished.

### "MOTHER" JONES DEFIANT.

Will Not Join the West Virginia Strikers in Appeal.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8.—Thirty-nine of the forty-nine prisoners on trial before the military commission at Pratt, on charges growing from the strike at the Paint Creek region, this morning petitioned Judge Littlepage of Kanawha county to allow their trial to proceed. This followed the confession yesterday of two of their number.

They say they are satisfied with the military commission's method of procedure and fairness, and request an abatement of the application for a writ of prohibition now pending, which, if granted, would throw their cases into the civil courts.

"Mother" Jones and the other labor and socialist leaders who are refused in the forty-nine persons on trial included to sign the petition and still remain defiant.

### BRYAN CONGRATULATES ENVOY.

Wilson's Acts in Mexican Crisis Are Officially Commended.

MEXICO CITY, March 8.—Ambassador Wilson to-night made public the following telegram received by him from Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan:

"The Department of State desires to give expression of its gratification at the very cool, capable and successful manner in which throughout the recent difficult situation in Mexico city the United States citizens there, the American organizations and especially the United States Embassy and its staff have conducted themselves. The Department of State considers that if it had not had such efficient and prompt cooperation on the part of the embassy the conduct of relations of the Governments of the United States and Mexico throughout this trying time would have been less effective and successful."

"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN."

Florida, The Carolinas, Georgia, Cuba, Atlanta, Birmingham, 4 fine steel trains, Seaboard Air Line Ry. Inc. 116 S. W. Ave.—Ad 5.

## BURNS DETECTIVE BARES MINERS' PLOT

Worked With Men in Cabin  
Creek, W. Va., Who Tried  
to Blow Up Train.

### MOTHER JONES ACCUSED

Labor Agitator Identified by  
Slueth as Having Planned  
Outrages.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 8.—Frank A. Smith, a Burns detective, was before the military commission at Pratt to-day and described a series of bloody battles fought in the Kanawha coal strike district between miners and mine watchmen.

Disguised as a miner and armed with a card of the United Mine Workers' Union, Smith mingled freely with the ringleaders and shared all their secrets.

He testified that he came here five months ago at the request of the State authorities and was in the thick of all the troubles on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek.

Prior to martial law being declared a third time in the Kanawha field of February 10 a mail train conveying non-union miners into Cabin Creek was stopped by armed miners, who forced the crew to take the men back to Charleston. Later a train conveying a sheriff's posse was ambushed on Paint Creek and riddled with bullets.

Determined assaults by large bodies of miners with high power rifles on mining settlements on both creeks followed, the towns being defended by mine guards.

On February 10 a fierce encounter ensued near Mucklow on Paint Creek between 150 miners who were advancing on Mucklow and a small party of deputy sheriffs and mine guards.

On the same day a similar battle was fought at Ronda, Cabin Creek, a few miles away. Sixteen were killed that day and about as many wounded. Martial law was declared that evening and a military special train rushed from here to the strike field.

Between Cabin and Paint creeks, twenty miles from Charleston, the train proceeded slowly and skirmishers searched the track, finding it planted thick with dynamite sticks.

The second military train later that night from Huntington passed through a similar experience, over seventy-five pounds of dynamite being found on the tracks by military outposts. A third train also narrowly escaped destruction by sending skirmishers ahead.

Nineteen armed strikers were captured by the skirmishers near the railroad.

Detective Smith to-day told in detail how all these attempts were planned by ringleaders of the strikers, and he identified them among the fifty prisoners on trial. Those implicated are Mother Jones, the well known labor agitator, sometimes called the angel of the miners; Charles H. Boswell, editor of the *Socialist Labor Argus*, Charleston; John W. Brown and George Parsons, two of the Socialist candidates for office in the fall campaign; W. H. Hoffman, Harrison Ellis, Steve Yeager, Louis Holley, Albert Parrish and Sanford Kirk, striking miners.

Smith said the dynamite was purchased through Charleston agents and shipped to Hansford, a lonely station on Paint Creek. The station was broken open and the dynamite taken away by planters along the railroad just before the military trains passed, armed miners lying in ambush in the hillsides. The Burns man was suspected of being a spy that night by John W. Brown at Hansford and was about to be shot by the enraged miners when Brown saved his life by walking down the creek and warning him. Smith escaped to Charleston. Among the accused men are two influential officials of the United Mine Workers, Charles Batley and Paul J. Paulson.

### WILSON OUT WITHOUT ESCORT.

Only Secret Service Chief to Guard Door of Theatre.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson made his first visit to a Washington theatre to-night. He went to see Miss Billie Burke in "The Mind the Paint Girl" at the National. The President was not attended by Major Rhodes, who invariably accompanied Mr. Taft to the theatre.

James Sloan, chief of the White House secret service agents, was there to guard the entrance when the party arrived and left.

The President's party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wilson and Mrs. Perrin Cothran.

### CANT CARRY PARTS OF PISTOL.

Laborer Found Guilty on New Application of Sullivan Law.

A jury in General Sessions Court acted on a new application of the Sullivan anti-firearms law and yesterday found Biagio Santucione, a laborer, guilty although he had the frame of a revolver in one pocket, the cylinder in another and cartridges in a third.

The defence was that the Italian was not carrying a deadly weapon, but had some pieces of hardware. Judge Malone charged the jury that the Sullivan law could not be evaded as easily as that and if the articles Santucione carried could be made into a dangerous weapon in a few seconds the fact that they happened to be separated did not make any difference.

### WILSON MAY USE LINCOLN PEW.

President Has Not Decided on His Church, However.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson has not yet decided what church he will attend in Washington. It is probable that he will go to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow. If he does he will sit in the pew occupied by Abraham Lincoln, which is still preserved unchanged as the guest pew.

The President may, however, decide to go to the Church of the Covenant, which is the most fashionable Presbyterian Church of Washington.

### \$7,000 TOO MUCH FOR USE OF \$320

Referee Finds That Vetterlein Is "Impecunious" Anyway.

Charles H. Murray as referee filed a report in the Supreme Court yesterday holding that John R. Schreiner is not entitled to recover over \$7,000 from Herman Guy Vetterlein for loans aggregating \$320. Vetterlein had agreed to repay the loan and pay Schreiner \$7,000 for making the loan.

Vetterlein is a grandson of Christopher H. Garden and in 1907 became entitled to one-seventh of \$100,000. The referee found that Vetterlein was an "impecunious" person, given to borrowing money.

### WALKS AWAY WITH TOWN'S CASH

German Counting House Robbed Through a Simple Ruse.

BERLIN, March 8.—A man wearing the uniform of an officer and giving the name of Dr. Gustav von Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, which is the name of the manager of the Krupp works at Essen, entered the Essen municipal counting house to-day and asked leave to examine the town's accounts. This was granted.

After his examination the man declared he had discovered that there were several thousand marks over and above the correct amount and he would take the surplus to the Ministry of Finance in Berlin. He left the town, and later when the town's authorities communicated with Berlin they found that they had been robbed.

### POOR POLICE PAY LEADS TO GRAFT

Curran Agents Find \$800 a  
Year Men Hounded  
by Debt.

\$550 FOR THE FAMILY  
\$250 a Year Goes for  
Equipment City Ought  
to Provide.

### DRIVEN TO LOAN SHARKS

Instalment House Bills Another  
Bane of Wives, Women  
Investigators Learn.

Two women investigators in the employ of the Curran Aldermanic committee have been visiting the homes of policemen of five years standing or less to learn how these policemen live on the salaries they get and to determine whether there is any connection between the meagre livelihood offered by the city to its young policemen and the recurring evidence of grafting.

These investigators have learned that the policeman and his family in the policeman's first few years in the force live on a pretty slim allowance. The first year patrolman, for instance, gets \$800 and has to pay out of this salary from \$200 to \$275 for equipment and station house expenses.

The city pays for nothing of his equipment except his badge and the precinct numbers on his coat. Even the ice used at the station houses has to be paid for by the policeman.

With an average of \$250 for these first year expenses, the \$800 patrolman really has \$550 on which to support himself and his family.

The gradual increases in salary do not bring him up to the \$1,400 point until his sixth year in the department. Meanwhile he has incurred debts which have harassed him ever since his first year. The testimony of the wives of several hundred policemen so far interviewed indicates that it takes the average policeman the first eight years of his life in the department to get out of debt.

### Polliceman's Wives Examined.

This part of the investigation of the Curran committee has been in charge of Miss Genevieve Beavers. She has been working for two months with an assistant. The two investigators have visited policemen's homes in all the boroughs except Richmond, where the rents are lower and where few policemen live.

The first approach made by the investigators in each case has been toward the policeman's wife. All the information acquired will be presented to the Curran committee before it makes its final report.

Out of several hundred families so far visited by the women investigators only seven were found which were evidently living beyond the means of the policeman who were the support of these families. In each of these cases the wife had means of her own or had parents who were helping their daughter and son-in-law until the policeman could reach a position in the department where he could take care of his family without help.

The women investigators have obtained additional details of the various expenses entailed by a first year patrolman. These include the cost of uniforms, overcoats, revolver, nightstick, dressstick, Billy and nippers he has to pay a dollar a month for the making of his bed in the station house, a dollar a month for the station house bootblack, a dollar a month for his station house laundry, 20 cents a month for station house ice and in some precincts he has to pay for the towels and soap used in the station house. Capt. Matthew McKoon, who already has testified before the Curran committee on this point of first year expense, estimated it at from \$250 to \$275.

### \$550 a Year for Family.

Five hundred names on the civil service list for patrolmen were gone over to determine the percentage of men already married when they join the department. One hundred and forty out of 500 were married and many of them had children. These families had to be supported on \$550 a year, unless the policeman had other means than his salary, or unless he surrendered to the temptation to make money by grafting.

Many of the policemen and their wives complained bitterly of the results of yielding to the roseate advertisements of instalment houses. Most of the wives confessed to a desire to get things to make their homes comfortable. In most cases there was no cash for this purpose and recourse was often had to the instalment houses that picture how easy it is to get whatever one wants and pay for it in small monthly payments. The wives found that it was almost impossible for them to meet these payments and that consequently the lives of their husbands were often made wretched by being hounded for debts they never should have contracted. These instalment house inducements, it was found, are sent out in attractive form to all new policemen.

One of the wives examined showed a letter from an instalment house from which this paragraph is taken. "Were to place in your hands a purse well filled with money the purchasing power would not be increased, for we are extending to you the privilege of purchasing anything to your heart's desire, whether it be for yourself or family, and agree to enter into an agreement by which the bill may be disposed of by easy payments."

### WHOLE FAMILY CHANGES NAME.

Three Kleppisches Evade Danger of Being Called "Cabbages."

A whole family had its name changed from Kleppisch to Comfort by an order of Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday.